INSULT TO THE FLAG.

A Captured American Schooner Degraded.

The Captain of a New Dominion Dug-Out Turning the American Flag Union Down with the Dominion Flag Above It.

The Outrage Repeated and the Offence Endorsed.

Insolence and Defiance of the Blue-Nose.

Secretary Fish Says :--- "It Amounts to Nothing!"

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872. The State Department has received despatches from George H. Holt, our Consul at Gaspé Basin, Canada, informing our government that on the 18th inst. the American schooner James Bliss was seized by the Dominion cutter Stella Marie off Anticosti Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for alleged violation of the Dominion laws in regard to inshore fishing. The schooner James Bliss was taken to Gaspé, where she arrived on Thursday last. As she entered the port it was ob-

OVER THE AMERICAN FLAG, THE LATTER WITH UNION DOWN.

served that the Dominion flag was flying from

the peak of the Bliss,

Consul Bliss was immediately notified of the insult, and, on satisfying himself that it was as represented, he informed our Secretary of State that the conduct of the Dominion authorities had been scandalous in the extreme. Mr. Fish then asked for full particulars, and yesterday received a despatch from Consul Holt that the commander of the Stella Marie, upon receipt of his protest, had

REPEATED THE INSULT. hoisting the Dominion flag over the American,

the union still upside down. Consul Holt then appealed to the highest Canadian official, and repeated that the conduct of the commander of the Dominion cutter was insulting to the United States, and that he must object in the name of his government to such conduct. The commander of the cutter replied that he was compelled to obey instructions, and that the protest of the United States Con-

NOT WORTH THE PAPER IT WAS WRITTEN ON.

Finding that our flag was still insulted, Consul Holt appealed to Captain Lavoie, the superior of Commander Lachance, and directed his attention to the mortifying spectacle of the Dominion flag flying at the masthead of the Bliss with the American flag underneath, and fault rectified at once. After discussing the right of the Dominion authorities to do as they pleased, Lavoie said that he was bound to obey orders, and if an American vessel violated the laws of the Dominion

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES WAS NO PROTECTION

to it, and the Dominion authorities were at liberty to do as they pleased. Consul Holt replied that the Dominion authorities were at liberty to send the claim to the schooner Bliss before the Admiralty Court, but there was no nation on the face of the earth that could insult the flag of his country without making proper explanation, and that he should immediately report the full particulars to his government. Our Consul General, William A. Dart, at Montreal, and F. L. G. Struve, at Quebec, were at once informed of the matter. and await further instructions. It is under-

THE INSULT WAS PREMEDITATED, and that it is sustained by the highest Do-

minion authority. Secretary Fish, when his attention was called to it, remarked :-

"It amounts to nothing. Some hairbrained Dominion official thinks he can make trouble by insulting our flag. We have become accustomed to such insolence."

The State Department is advised that the colonial fishermen are getting impatient to have the treaty put into operation, as it will

FREE MARKETS FOR THEIR FISH

in the United States, and they are well pleased whenever any indignity is offered to the United States fishing vessels, thinking that it will hasten pegotiations.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LISGAR FOR ENGLAND OURREC. June 22, 1872.

Lord Lisgar, the late Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, arrived here to-day. He was accompanied by Lady Lisgar and Miss Dalton, his Secretary, Fourville; Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Antonio Brady and several members of the govern-

Considerable excitement prevailed at the whart where the Scandinavian was lying, on which vessel he embarked for Liverpool with Lady Lisgar and

Miss Dalton. to leave, the crowd, composed of the dite of the city, became very demonstrative, and cheers greeted the departing notabilities from the male portion, while the ladies incessantly waved their snowy handkerchiefs. A salute of seventeen guns was

fired from the citadel as the vessel was leaving. Lord Dufferin, the newly appointed Governor General, is expected to arrive here to-morrow in

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States war steamers Congress and Wabash arrived and anchored at Southampton. Bugiand, on the 23d instant.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from Geneva.

The National Representatives Absent from the Seat of Council.

Hopes of a Friendly Settlement Still Maintained.

Judicial Power of the Court for Adjournment and the Ruling of Judgment by Default.

Domestic Grief of the Brazilian Baron.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent serving at the seat of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Court, in Geneva, Switzer-GENEVA, June 23, 1872.

All the gentlemen engaged in the matter of

the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration are still absent from the city with the exception of Bancroft Davis and Caleb Cush-

Nothing has transpired to this hour calculated to weaken the hopes which are entertained of a friendly settlement of the questions pending for adjudication.

JUDICIAL POWER OF THE TRIBUNAL AND THE QUESTION OF JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

It is now stated that when the Board of Arbitration meets again on Wednesday, the 26th inst., the American Agent will maintain that the Tribunal can adjourn like any other court; that the powers conferred by the provison under which it was constituted enable it to entertain the question of the admissability of the indirect claims, and that if England persists in a refusal to proceed with the arbitration America will press for judgment by

SORROW FOR THE BRAZILIAN REPRESENTATIVE. The daughter of Baron d'Itajuba, the Brazilian Arbitrator, died to-day.

THE OUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

A New Contention at Geneva-America Still Pressing for an Expression of Opinion on the Indirect Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872.

The reception of Bancroft Davis' despatch on Friday last to the effect that the question of the admissibility of indirect claims had passed from the hands of the agents of the two governments, and it was now under the control of the Board of Arbitration, gave rise to the opinion that what had been a matter of difference between the United States and Great Britain was about to be happily ended. From days it appears that

A SERIOUS QUESTION IS PRESENTED to the tribunal for settlement, and which may require an adjournment beyond Wednesday next for its consideration. The United States. it appears, still maintain that the claims for indirect damages are within the treaty, and although a money award is neither desired nor asked, it is expected that the tribunal will make such expression of opinion on this question as it thinks proper. Mr. Adams, the representative of United States on the board, contends that the tribuual has authority to express an opinion as to the admissibility of these claims, while Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator, maintains that these claims are not

in the treaty and that the tribunal, therefore,

CANNOT TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THEM in any form; that the motion of the British agent is to the effect to ask the tribunal to reject what the agent of the American government admits is not properly before them under the seventh article of the treaty; that if the two governments were agreed upon presenting the claims for indirect damages for adjudication before this tribunal there would have been no occasion for the protest filed by the British agent on 15th April last, But the British government denies in toto that such claims were ever intended to be presented for adjudication, and that the decision of the tribunal must be that they are not within their province. While this contention is confined exclusively to the Board of Arbitrators, the de-

DEPENDS UPON THE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY, and involves the consideration of the whole diplomatic correspondence whether the indirect claims are or are not in the treaty.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24-7 P. M.

Probabilities. Clear and partially cloudy weather prevail on Monday northwest of the Ohio Valley, with on Monday northwest of the Onto Valley, with light resh easterly to southerly winds; cloudy weather and areas of rain for the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, with light to fresh winds; from the latter westward to the Lower Mississippi clear and clearing weather. Areas of light rain are probable for the upper lake region.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's Phar-

1871. 1872. .. 70 75 .. 71 76 .. 76 78 ... 82 81

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

What Will the Democratic Convention Do or Wednesday 1-The Bourbon Element Strong But the Greeley Fever Not Mild-How the State Press Squints-The Liberal Republican Movement.

On Wednesday next the New Jersey Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to Baltimore will be held in Trenton, but the shrewdest political calculators in the State are unwilling to say positively what course the Convention will pursuewhether it will fall into line with the great majority and Brown, or go with little Delaware and deman a straight-out democratic ticket. This is the question which everybody in Jersey is now asking everybody else, and will continue to be asked unti the Convention shall have settled the matter. The fact that such a question exists renders it scarcely necessary to say that there has been a breaking up of time-honored political points and prejudices in the State of "Morris whites" and mosquitoes, as well as in many other demo cratic strongholds. There, as elsewhere, men are found arguing vigorously for Greeley, who a few years ago gloried in being rated as rank cop perheads, veritable Bourbons, men who, like the ate Colonel Wall, would have regarded it as the highest honor of their lives to be incarin Fort Lafayette for utterance r "honest convictions." Others, again, who have always boasted of their patriotic conwho have always beasted of their patriotic conservatism, are attacked with rabies and snap and bite viciously at the very sound of Greeley's name in connection with Baltimore. But, as a whole, the sentiment of the Jersey democracy, as near as can be judged, after careful consideration, is about evenly divided on the great question, with the chances slightly in favor of a wheel into line with New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

The Jersey Blues are not blind to the prospect at Baltimore. They admit the probability of Mr. Greeley's endorsement; but thus far have invariably followed the "watch and wait" policy, and so are in a position to shout for Greeley (if Greeley it is), or "any other man."

THE PRESS AND LEADERS

THE PRESS AND LEADERS of the party are at sea on the whole subject. From the day of Cincinnati up to the present the leading democratic papers have avoided political discussion of the party are at sea on the whole subject. From the day of Cincinnati up to the present the leading democratic papers have avoided political discussion as much as possible, and have made but slight effort to lead or form public opinion. The tone of their remarks leaves no doubt but that their desire is anything but Greeley, but with a sagacity which might well have been borrowed by the metropolitan Bourhon organ they deemed it wiser to say nothing than say many things they might be compelled to humiliatingly unsay about the time Baltimore speaks. To particularize, the tone of the democratic press of the State may be summed up as follows:—The Newark Journal, Greeley, If Baltimore says so: Paterson Guardan, Mount Holly Herald, Hackettstown Gazette, Washington Star, Paterson Volkafreund (German), Jersey City Herald and Sussex Herald, all out and out for Greeley; Jersey City Standard, Warren Journal, Monmouth Democral, New Brunswick Times, Rahway Democral, Camden Democrat, Bergen county Citizen, Somerset Messenoer, Elizabeth Herald, Salem Sunbeam, all gradually veering round from opposing to submitting to Greeley; Hunterdon Democrat, Trenton True American, Middlesex Democrat, Hudson county Democrat, Painfield Constitutionatist, all pronounced against Greeley. As it is with the papers, so it is with the leading men of the party; the greatest diversity of opinion prevails. Governor Parker does not like the looks of things, but is too sagacious a politician to say he will not lend a helping hand to place Horace in the White House should Baltimore so order. John McGregor, New Jersey's member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, thinks there is no hope for the democracy except through Greeley. So thinks excovernor Rodman M. Price, Jacob Vanatta, and, as is reliably asserted, Attorney General Gilchrist. General Theodore Runyon, who once ran for Governor and would not object to be made Chancellor, is willing to accept Greeley. "Jim" Courter, of Newark, heretofore a most uncompromising, dyed-in-the-wool coppe

at by fine and recantation during war, is now inditing vigorous articles for Horace Chicago democratic sheet. Among the most er opponents of Greeley are ex-Governor Theoby F. Randolph, Congressman John T. Bird, and Judge Naar, of Trenton, who is facetiously styled or tail, is the democracy' vation. It is thought that his ardor on this point has, however, cooled greatly since the extraordinary Fifth Avenue fasco, which he had the honor

of engineering for many weeks past. In view of all these circumstances it is reasonable to expect that the Convention at Trenton on Wednesday will be a Leaving the democratic situation, a word or two der here regarding
THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ELEMENT.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ELEMENT.

It has made no great show in Jersey yet, but that considerable disaffection exists in the ranks or the regulars as formerly organized is certain. The Convention in Newark on Thursday last lacked neither enthusiasm nor respectability, it it did great numbers. There were present from 150 to 200 persons. Of "soreheads"—1.e., disappointed office seekers—there were a few, including cavalry Kil-Patrick, but the majority were thoughful republicans, carrying weight with them in any such movement. As a first showing of liberalism it was not to be scoffed at. The general opinion is that if characteriess first showing of liberalism it was not to be scoffed at. The general opinion is that if characteriess political peripactics of the Jim Scovel stripe could have been compelled to take a back seat from the outset liberal republicanism in Jersey would have been a great deal more outspoken long ago. Speaking of Scovel suggests a fact. An effort was made on Thursday to suppress Jim from the Convention, or at least in the Convention, but Jim was not to be suppressed. It was a liberal movement, and the liberals should be liberal to him, he thought. He had his full say in the meeting.

Latest from New Jersey.

TRENTON, June 23, 1872. The indications now are that the State Convention will follow the example of New York and Pennsylvania, speak well of the Cincinnati platorm and instruct the delegates to Baltimore to use their own judgment when they get there. Nine tenths of the democracy of the State utterly re-pudiate the assertion made by the antiquated Boureffect that if the question in November was Gree-ley or Grant the State would go for Grant. Of the four delegates at large to Baltimore it is probable that United States Senator Stockton and J. Dagget Hunt will be two.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor Vance to Stump the State for the Cincinnati Nominees.

CHARLOTTE, June 22, 1872. Ex-Governor Zebulon B. Vance will begin the canvass for Greeley and Brown at Fayetteville on Tuesday, and will then speak through the eastern counties every day until the Baltimore Convention Governor comes out boldly and earnestly Greeley, subject to the action of that Convention, and the name of the Chappagua farmer is loudly cheered whenever mentioned. He favors the Cincinnati platform substantially, but will deal the Cincinnati platform substantially, but will deal mostly in State issues, advocating the proposed amendments to the State constitution and retrenchment and reform. He denounces bitterly the usurpations of Caldwell and the Supreme Court of North Carolina and the corrupt legislation which has bankrupted the State.

In a conversation with your correspondent the Governor predicted that the conservatives will carry the Legislature by a large majority, and even hopes for a two-thirds vote, in which case the adoption of the desired constitutional amendments will be assured. If the Baitimore Convention endorses Greeley he can easily carry North Carolina by 10,000 majority. The main strength of the radical party here, according to the Governor, is in the prostitution of the revenue service. The government officials buy without scrupte many men with tion of the revenue service. The government officials buy without scruple many men with government money and patronage, and they manage to get others into trouble about whiskey and tobacco, bring indictments against them, and then agree to let them off if they will vote the

regular republican ticket.
In some cases, where they cannot trust the enforced convicts, they hold the proceedings over them in terror until after the election. All this Governor Vance will denounce on the stump, with his accustomed power, and the result may be fatal to the hopes of the radicals. North Carolina will poll a strong vote in August, and the conservatives are confident of a great victory.

PLORIDA.

The Republican State Convention to Appoint Presidential Electors. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 22, 1872. The Republican State Convention meets at Tallahassee on the 7th of August, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and Presidential electors.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Tumultuous Session of the Baton Rouge Convention.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CLIQUE TRIUMPHANT.

Nominations of Kellogg for Governor, Antoine (Colored) for Lieutenant Governor and Bovee for Secretary of State.

CHARGES AGAINST PACKARD.

The Candidates-The Close Contest for Governor Open Bargains-Fighting and Drawing of Pistols-Enthusiastic Reception of Cæsar Antoine-Adjournment and Remeeting of the Convention.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 22, 1872. The only visible excitement in the morning was with respect to the mutilated rolls. Dire threats were indulged in against both Chairman and Secretary, who were charged with manipulating them in the interests of the Custom House. Yesterday a telegraphic despatch was sent to Grant by Billings riends, soliciting his interference in checking the despotic conduct of the Custom House people. As everything looked blue about the Kellogg headquarters a warning had probably been received rom the White House Rillings stock was at a heavy premium in the morning, Mary at par, and Kellogg decidedly off. His friends expressed a willingness to retire him from the ticket in case a compromise could be perfected with the Mary people. The Convention met at ten o'clock, and the first business taken up was the report of the Committee on Revision of Rolls. Six names only and been stricken therefrom, and a lively discussion on the subject engaged the Convention's attention for a short time. The report was finally adopted. Delegates then being all anxious to go to work nominations for Governor were declared in order. The names of William Pitt Kellogg, E. C. Billings, Aristides Mary and Benjamin F. Flanders wer placed in nomination, when, amid active canvass

ing and excitement, During its progress the entire Convention was on its feet, talking politics and canvassing. The ballot was secret, all the delegates marching solemnly up to a hat, surrounded by eight owly-looking tellers who scrutinized each bit of paper that fell as though it might explode a nitro-glycerine factory. Four of them held the hat in nervous custody and two others covered it with another hat. The bailot occupied an hour and a half. This method was evidently adopted to conceal the selling and trading that had been going on so extensively,

dently adopted to conceal the selling and trading that had been going on so extensively, and every delegate was closely watched by the chief engineers of the respective candidates. Profound quiet reigned during the count, which resulted as follows:—Whole number necessary to a choice, 146. Kellogy, 128; Billings, 103; Mary, 58; Flanders, 1; scattering, I. As everybody on the floor was keeping taily, a scene of indescribable confusion rose on its conclusion. Donnybrook Fair was a fool, and several extemporaneous fights sprung up on the floor.

PISTOLS WERE DRAWN.

The crowd rushed for the streets through doors and windows. The sea of heads boiled like a troubled ocean, and the hall rang with yells, howls and curses. One frantic speaker mounted the platform and said counterfeit tickets were being used. Another said money was being used on the floor. Others stood on chairs, sawing the air in vain endeavors to be heard. The reporter's table became agitated, and evidently general war was imminent, when a happy thought occurred to the Chairman, and the band struck out with "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Re?" The effect was magical. Everything subsided, noise and members included. Amid intense excitement another bailot was announced, and something like order was established. Like the former bailot, it took over an hour to count, and resulted as follows:—Kellogy, 140; Billings, 111; Mary, 39; scattering, 1. At its conclusion one of Mary's friends came up to the Chairman and offered to withdraw his principal's name in case he was promised the nomination for Congressman at large.

THE BARGAIN

Was openly negotiated and ratified in the hearing of fifty people. Amid cheers and confusion anot er delegate then mounted the platform and formally expended Mary's name withdrawn. Timmilitions

the convention he would stand or fall, either re-sult being equally satisfactory. Mr. Mary was loudly applauded and left the hall. Kellogg's opponents indignantly charged the attempt to reture Mary as another swindling trick of the Custom House faction, and amid the trick of the Custom House faction, and amid the usual roaring excitement the third ballot was called and proceeded with. It dragged its way along wearily for over an hour, occasionally enlivened with squabbles between members and the chairman, protesting members charging fraud and deception. Two of them

ception. Two of them SHOAK THEIR FIRST IN THE SPEAKER'S FACE, and at one time he was surrounded by an angry crowd, charging him with all sorts of diabolical tricks. He stood for some time, but finally sloped over in a tirade of abuse, rescuing himself and the Convention from violence. The balloting still continued to be interrupted, however. Several votes were thrown out: motions for adjournment, recomment traces. tinued to be interrupted, however. Several votes were thrown out; motions for adjournment, recess and adjournment sine die were spasmodically offered, but it finally outrode the tempest and the result was announced, as follows:—Kellogg, 147; Billings, 103; Mary, 35; scattering, 1. Kellogg was thus nominated by only one vote, and that the last one counted. It would be impossible to picture faithfully the scene which ensued. The was thus nominated by only one vote, and that the last one counted. It would be impossible to picture faithfully the scene which ensued. The whole Convention arose to its feet and amid cheer upon cheers the band struch up "Hail to the Chief." The nomination was then made unanimous re cheers, after which the Convention Fro ceeded to the nomination of Lieutenant Governo Mr. Lott nominated Casar Antoine, colored, c Caddow. (Tumultuous applause.) Judge Fiel seconded, and amid a wild uproar of excitement

seconded, and amid a wild uprour of excitement
ANTOINE WAS UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED,
chaired by a crowd of yelling, frantic negroes, and
carried in triumph to the Speaker's table, where he
was set down like a soup tureen. As soon as he
could descend, he gracefully returned thanks for
the honor, and the Convention, wild with excitement, hoarse with enthusiasm, and thred with
labor, adjourned until seven P. M. One delegate,
in the general jubilation, forgot his coat and
the reporter left. A negro was excitedly imploring
the dispersing crowd to know whose coat "disyer." the reporter left. A negro was excitedly imploring the dispersing crowd to know whose coat "disper." The Convention met refreshed in body, and at the appointed hour, before delegates obtained seats, the chairman declared nominations for Secretary of State in order. The chairman's voice having given out in the morning, he had prodently provided himself to-night with a gigantic carpenter's mallet for the preservation of order, and used it in opening the Convention with irightic effect. Six candidates were placed in nomination, and the ballot was immediately proceeded with, under a new rule adopted to drop all but the two highest candidates for any office. On the second ballot the operation was only a repetition of the morning's drearniess and confusion, which the chairman combated by speaking through a gigantic negro with stentorian voice. It consumed two hours and resulted in no choice, and the ballot was then ordered confined to the two highest candidates.

The Nomination of Bovee for Secretary of State and Lewis for Congress-Another Row-Adjournment Till To-Day.

BATON ROUGE, June 23, 1872. At seven o'clock the Convention met, and, amid the usual confusion, proceeded to nominations for Secretary of State. Staes Allain Bovee and one or two others were placed in nomination, and after three hours spent in balloting Bovee was nominated on the second. Packard still manipulates and uses the influence of the Custom House in behal of pet candidates. Lewis, of Orleans, was nominated of pet candidates. Lewis, of orients, was nominated unanimously for Congress at large, Mudget, Wintzon, Trimbie and Herwig withdrawing. Dr. Cromweil appeared and stated that under no circumstances would be drop his name. Mr. Lewis entered into a tirade, doubting the integrity of Cromwell. Cromwell was then hissed by the delegates. Great confusion prevailed throughout the session, rows were frequent and gradually growing more bitter until about half-nast eleven o'clock, when the whole Convention threatened a burst up. Nearly all the members were engaged in the row; but a motion to adjourn till ten o'clock on Monday satisfied and dispersed them.

The Pinchback Convention Declared to Represent the True Republicans.

The Pinchback Convention, refusing the terms of the Packardites, adjourned at Baton Rouge last night to meet at noon to-day at Mechanics' Institute,

in this city. They met accordingly, forty-thre, e par-ishes being represented. Resolutions generally steel ishes being represented. Resolutions were ado, ited complimentary to Pinchback for his unswerv. 18 courage and devotion to the party, declaring that to be the only convention representing the republican party of Louisiana, pledging the party to reform, economical government and diminished taxation. The Convention adjourned to meet August 9 unless sooner called by the State Central Committee.

"FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART." Bob Toombs to the Front-Inflammatory

Speech by the Ex-Rebel General. om the Atlanta Constitution, June 18.] Judge Linton Stephens last night spoke at the Hall of the House of Representatives to a full house We noticed many ladies out. He was frequently applauded during its delivery.

Hon. Robert Toombs responded to calls in one of

his characteristic efforts, as follows:-FELLOW CITIZENS—I am not in this programme. (Laughter.) I came here as a listener. I have not made a speech in public since 1898. I have been watching events though I am an outlaw. I am proud of my outlawry—(laughter)—and I thank the living God that I have lived to see just such a state of things, because we shall be able to sift the chaff from the wheat—we can find out all the true democrats, chaik their backs and kick others out! (Laughter.) I stand upon the principles of public liberty which have been advocated for eight centuries by crats, caak their backs and kick others out! (Laughter.) I stand upon the principles of public liberty which have been advocated for eight centuries by my ancestors—principles as good to-day as in 1237, I stand by free governments and the right of freemen to govern themselves.

You talk to me about your Grants and Mr. Greeleys and all such stuff. I will beat them at the ballot box or any other sort of box you choose. (Appliause and laughter.)

lot box or any other sort of box you choose. (Appiause and laughter.)

Now, this is a very plain question—there is no trouble about it. Show me a man that tried to make a party out of the negroes and I will show you a Greeley man. Show me a Bullock man that has turned democrat and I will show you a Greeley man—a thief that has robbed the State, and I will show you a Greeley man. Show me one of the Mitchell orphans and I will show you a Greeley man. Show me a State road lessee and I will show you a Greeley man is thought of the will show you an anti-Greeley man.

Why, we have no questions with us. There is not a white Greeley man in the county of Wilkes, the old hornet's nest of the Revolution.

I am glad we have got them all together. We will get the new departurists, the Bullock men, the swindlers, thieves in one pile, and then get rid of them.

swindlers, thieves in one pile, and then get rid of them.

As to Greeley and Grant, with one exception, I would support old John Brown's ghost if I could maintain democratic principles and popular rights. I would support the devil in preference to either of them, because when you support the devil you support a very respectable antagonist. He is not a coward. He fought God Aimighty a very respectable fight, and he fights Him a pretty tough fight till now—so the story goes in revelation.

As to me, I put my politics on one section of Magna Charta. No man shall be imprisoned, found guity or exiled unless by the decision of a judge, and the verdict of a jury according to the laws of the land. The laws that He makes, and I will accept the laws from no other. So far as the government of the United States is concerned, I am its enemy. I have trod under foot the faunting he a hundred times, and I trust to do it again. They are no friends of liberty.

What's the difference between these people?

liberty.

What's the difference between these people?

Grant's a soldier, a sort of foot; but he loves his friends, sticks to his kin, his kith. (Laughter.) But Greeley loves nobody—don't even love his wife, and is a woman's rights man. He is a woman's rights man, and i wouldn't vote for him for that if for no other reason. "That's the matter with Hanfights man, and I wouldn't vote for him for that if for no other reason. "That's the matter with Han-nah." If the women only had the right kind of husbands there would be no women's rights women. (Laughter and applause.) They say a great deal about his old white hat and coat. His white hat is

about his old white hat and coat. His white hat is his greatest distinction.

I tell you one thing. I said to an Augusta man, you abuse Atlanta. Why? Where did Bullock come from? From Augusta, my own district. Where did Conley and Blodgett and Eph Tweedy come from? Why, from Augusta. And I hope we sent all the rogues we had. They all gathered here in Atlanta; for where the carrion is the crows will gather. Bullock came, they came—more vultures. You did not raise one of them on your soil. But take the hard-listed men of this town and there is not a people in the world who show a magnanimity grander than the common men of Atlanta.

Now, fellow citizens, I don't know where this is going to; with all reverence I say it, I leave it with God. I know my duty; to do justly, to maintain free government, to maintain public instituwith God. I know my duty; to do justly, to main-tain free government, to maintain public institu-tions, to fight all cowards and traitors, to stand on this grand old ship of the constitution, and fight under the principles of eight centuries. It's true, pirates are aboard in the Grants; rogues are poring her bottom in the Greeleys. Cast one into the sea; hang the other; do your duty; trust to God. What then? Let the storm come; let the robbers have charge of aer; let the borers succeed; nail to the mast the holy flag, and give her to the God of the winds the lightning and the gale. (Vociferous ap-plause.)

Of the speech the Atlanta Constitution says:-Of the speech the Atlanta Constitution says:—
General Toombs' speech will be found in another column. It is short enough for us to give before going to press, and bitter enough to indame the passions of a set of Quakers. If anything could destroy the harmony of a great party, a large part of whose most honored members have urged a course or promised a contingent support to a course, it would be the denunciatory characterization bestowed upon that course, and the individuals honestly advocating it, such as Mr. Toombs last night gave to all democrats who have championed Gree-

estly advocating it, such as Mr. Toombs last hight gave to all democrats who have championed Greeley support by the democracy either directly or contingently.

Surely we have come to a bad pass when political discussions are thus to be conducted by our most distinguished leaders. It can in no possible way do good, and only intensify the heat of political strife and reduce political discussion to abusive personal harangues.

THE LEADERS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMIES. How They Stand on the Question of Pence.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion (democratic)-

The fact is worthy to be mentioned, not as reproof to any one, but nevertheless as a fact replete with significance, that the men who led the Southern armies when there was real fighting to be done, and when the sectional controversy was being settled with powder and ball and shell and shot, are all opposed to a straightout momination snot, are an opposed to a straightout homination on impracticable issues in the Presidential election, and are in favor of the adoption of the peace programme declared at Cinchinati. Let us submit a few examples in each of the reconstructed States:—In Louislana—Beauregard, Longstreet and Hays. In Texas—John B. Hood.

In Mississippi—Featherston, Walthali and Humphreys.

phreys. In Alabama—Pettus, Morgan (John T.) and Raphael Semmes, In Georgia—Gordon, Benning, Wofford and

In Georgia—Gordon, Benning, Wofford Wright. In South Carolina—Hampton and Kershaw. In North Carolina—D. H. Hill and Ramsey. In Virginia—Imboden and Pickett. In Tennessee—Forest, Bates, Cheatham

In Tennessee—Forest, Bates, Cheatrain and Brown.

While these soldiers of the "Lost Cause" are rallying under the banner of peace which has been entrusted to the keeping of honest Horace Greeley because he has steadily advocated universal amnesty since the close of the war, and has given the highest evidence of personal example of the faith within him—the rank and file, whom they lead, are forming around them an invincible phalanx, to win a victory in peace second only to the glories of their record in war.

THURMAN ON THE STATE OF THE NATION. Sepator Thurman will on Wednesday next, at the commencement of the University of Virginia, deliver an address on "The Dangers of the Republic," which, it is understood, will thoroughly review the political situation.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill Legislation Postponed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VERSAILLES, June 23, 1872.

The discussion of the Army bill was concluded yesterday. It was agreed to postpone for the present the third reading of the bill.

AUSTRALASIA.

Telegraph Extension and Corporate Facilities for Intercolonial Communication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 22, 1872. The Australian telegraph authorities have ar ranged to convey telegrams over the section of country where the land lines are yet unfinished. By this means business, although sustaining a slight delay, may be expected to pass regularly and with considerable reliability to Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania.

The section of line incomplete is now only about a hundred miles.

A Melbourne journal says that messages are pass ing along the Trans-Australian line of telegraph for some one thousand two hundred miles north of Adelaide, and that there can be no doubt that Eng lish news will speedily come to hand by that route

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Government Consent for the Release of Dr. Houard.

Position of the Negotiating Parties.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correpondent in the Sparish capital :-

Maprip. June 23, 1872.

The government of His Majesty the King of Spain has consented to release Dr. Houard.

I am informed that the case was officially arranged between the United States Minister and Senor Martos, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American government waives the question of the claims of Dr. Houard to American citizenship, and places its action upon the ground of friendly intercession in the Doctor's behalf for an amnesty to be granted by the Spanish government.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTERIAL MISSION The journals of this city to-day deny the assertion that the government of Spain has requested the recall of the Minister of the United States.

Montpensier's Throne Claim for Isabella's

Son. Madrid, June 23, 1872. In his manifesto issued yesterday the Duc de Montpensier asserts the right to the Spanish throne of ex-Queen Isabella's son, Alphouso d'Assis, Prince of Asturias. Montpensier declares that when the proper moment arrives he will fearlessly defend and proudly serve the interests of Prince

CARLIST SURRENDER TO THE ROYALIST FORCES. A band of insurgents in the Province of Navarre, under the command of the Carlist chief Carasas, have submitted to the government forces.

MASONIC APPOINTMENTS. BUFFALO, St. John's Day, June 23, 1872. Most Worshipful-Christopher G. Fox, Grand Master, announces the following appointments of officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of

the State of New York :-ASSOCIATE GRAND OFFICERS.

Grand Marshal—Charles Roome, of New York.

Grand Standard Bearer—Seymour H. Stone, of

Grand Standard Bearer—Seymour H. Stone, or Syracuse.

Grand Sword Bearer—George Van Vliet, of New York.

Grand Stewards—Henry A. Richy, of Brooklyn;
Levi M. Gand, Watkins; Charles B. Wade, Walton;
Frank M. Hopkins M. D., Keesville.

Senior Grand Deacon—James B. King, of Niagara
Falls.

Junior Grand Deacon—Isaac Techman, of New York.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES. Dist.

Dist.

1—Heary D. Walker, of New York.

2—John O. Boak, of New York.

3—John J. Gorman, of New York.

4—Joseph B. Jones, M. D., of Brooklyn.

5—Cang, Gregory, M. D., of New Brighton.

6—Orland D. M. Baker, of Poughkeepsie.

7—Andrew E. Suffern, of Haverstraw.

8—Sanford J. Thatcher, of Cobleskill.

9—Jesse B. Anthony, of Troy.

10—Charles E. Everest, of Champlain,

11—James M. Dudley, of Johnstown.

12—Edwin W. Holbrook, of Ogdensburg.

13—Richard H. Huntington, of Adams.

14—Alexander T. Goodwin, of Utica. -Alexander T. Goodwin, of Utica. -Robert P. Barnard, of Greene. -George J. Gardner, of Syracuse.

York.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—James
Glbson, of Salem; James E. Morrison and Charles
Sackreuter, of New York.

Librarian—John G. Barker, of New York.

Musical Director—Wm. F. Sherwin, of New York.

Many Druggists Have Burnett's

A Letter to Henry Ward Beesher.

Christian Brother-Since that memorable event, the 27th day of February, 1870, when, from your extreme sufferings, you felt compelled to engage in the rupture business, and wrote to me to put on a truss, you have been frequently put to the test of. Christian fortitude, and found to lack that sterling integrity which makes man manly. Rupture may unnerve some; but a Christian should never be carried astray by anything. Rupture, under some circumstances, may be appalling to the mind. should never be carried astray by anything. Rupture, under some circumstances, may be appalling to the mind, but should never be allowed to overcome a learned minister. Rupture has its class of voxations, but in no form can it shield criminations and recriminations. Therefore come and see me now that I have returned from Cabitornia, full of the hope of abating your anxiety of mind. Don't be discouraged; summon Christianity to your aid, and my word for it you will be a happier man from the day you take up the cross. I treated several ruptured clergymen-friends of yours—in California to their entire satisfaction. Come, then, Brother Beecher, and my word for it you will able to sing:—

Oh! hope kindled, where gloom was nestling and brood-

and Satan's infinence was felt intruding, Adds a hale to life, a link to Heaven, In the smile of God and the promise forgiven.

Nou may, with the fullest confidence, recommend any ruptured friend to me for treatment, being assured that rebet and entire satisfaction will be the result. I still have taith that if you live up to the commandments you will have no returning breach, and be happy in the enjoyment of a Christian example. Yours, truly, ment of a Christian example. Yours, truly, where the afflicted crowded to him from every quarter. The editor of the San Francisco Irish News writes:—"The many cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the many cure of the san francisco Irish News writes:—"The many cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected by Dr. Sherman are the subject of remany cures effected and inferent stages, and knew no remedy for it, it seems providential that Dr. Sherman eame, for he has larendy taken many from the very-brink of the grave and restored them to the enjoyment of perfect health and to the infl vigor of libs."

It is a conceded fact that Dr. ShERMAN has no equal in the treatment of rupture, and those who have been awaiting his return will now be ghad to avait themselves of his services, athie office, 69 Froadway. His illustrated pamphlet of cases before and after cure, which he mails for the centre of the services, athie office, 69 Froadway. His illustrated pamphlet of cases before and after cure, which he mails for the centre of the services, athie office, 69 Froadway. His illustrated pamphlet of cases before and after cure, which he mails for the centre of the services, athie office, 69 Froadway. His illustrated pamphlet of cases before and after cure, which he mails for the centre of the services, athie office, 69 Froadway. His illustrated

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

Anniu & Co., Flag and Banner Manu-A Fact.—The Geneva Convention will not be perplexed as to who sells the best HATS. The American people have decided in favor of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

A .- Nestle's Lacteous Farina. Recommended by eminent physic

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Prices Reduced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 Post office, New York. After a Fierce Night Encounter With bedbugs nebody has any stomach for breakfast. Neves suffer in this way twice. Armed with a flask of KNOWLES-INSECT DESTROYER, dust them to death, if cockraches, Croton bugs, ants or mather. If cockroaches, Croton bugs, ants or moths infest your premises the Destroyer will exterminate them in a few hours. Flasks, 25c., 50c., 51 and 25 each. The largest are cheapest. Solid by druggists and grocers. Depot. No. 7,

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

the only perfect dye; Equal to the Hest and Cheaper than all others.—Such is the NEW WILSON UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE, perfected after years of study and experimenting. Simple, light running and endurable. Does every grade of light and heavy sewing, and equal to the best sewing machine made for family use, and is sold \$16 cheaper than all others. Salesroom, 707 Broadway.

Royal Havans Lottery.-Great Reduc-

Try Ballon's "New Yoke" Shirts.
THE BEST FITTING SHIRT EVER MADE.
READY MADE AND TO CUSTOM ORDER,
\$15 AND \$18 PER HALF DOZEN.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, NO. 226 BROADWAY,
UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 201 BROADWAY.